

## MISCELLANEA RHYNCHOTALIA.—No. 3.

BY G. W. KIRKALDY, F.E.S.

Fam. REDUVIDÆ.

\* TAPEINUS FUSCIPENNIS (Stål).

Head and pronotum luteo-fulvous; base of elytra, legs, scutellum (except the rufo-flavous point), connexivum above and below, flavescens. Abdomen above pale brownish, apically flavescens. Sterna and abdomen below sordid dilute brownish red, more or less obscure, apico-laterally flavescens. Eyes and elytra black. Antennæ obscure fuscous. Head between the eyes a little wider than an eye. Posterior lobe of pronotum somewhat deeply longitudinally impressed, the impression closely and coarsely punctured. Second segment of antennæ five times as long as first, three-fifths longer than third.

♂. Seventh segment beneath (Verhoeff's nomenclature) very deeply ovally emarginate.

♀. Sixth segment obtuse-angularly emarginate beneath, medianly truncate apically; seventh angularly emarginate, somewhat obsoletely carinate medio-longitudinally. Long. 17-18 mill.

*Hab.* ASSAM: Chenapungi, Khasia Hills (coll. m. ex coll. Dom. Malcolm Burr). Stål described this from "Patria ignota."

† RHYNCHOCORIS NITIDULUS (Fabr.) var. STROPHADES, NOV.

Differs from the type by the apically broadly luteous intermediate and posterior femora. The eyes are black, the anterior coxæ luteous. The abdomen above and below (except connexivum) more brownish.

*Hab.* Kongo (coll. m.).

I possess also an example of *R. nitidulus*, given to me by my friend Mr. Malcolm Burr, in which the left anterior tibia is shining black, the right anterior tibia dilute crimson. The locality is unknown.

Further notes on Vol. I. of Lethierry and Severin's Catalogue:—

P. 181.—RHYNCHOCORIS HAMATUS (Fabr.) is the type of the genus (= *humeralis*, Thunb.). "Characteres generici e *Rh. hamata descripti*" (Westwood).

P. 3.—BRACHYPLATYS, Boisd. 1835 = *Plataspis*, Westw. 1837 = *Platycephala*, Laporte, 1832.

P. 2.—LIBYASPIS, n. n. = *Plataspis*, Leth. and Sev. (type, *coccinelloides*, Lap.).

*Plataspis*, Westw., is only a replacement of the preoccupied *Platycephala*, Lap., type *metallica*; unless *metallica* can be supposed to differ generically from *vanikorensis*, *Plataspis* should be regarded as a synonym of *Brachyplatys*.

\* = *Sminthus*, Leth. and Sev. Cat. Hémipt. iii. p. 113.

† = *Reduvius*, Stål = *Harpactor*, Leth. and Sev.

P. 25.—CALLIDEA, Am. Serv. typ., is a synonym of *Calliphara*, Guér., not of *Chrysocoris*, Hahn.

P. 46.—IROCHROTUS, Am. Serv. = *Arctocoris*, L. and S., the latter being proposed as a "classical emendation" of *Ursocoris*, which is identical with *Odontoscelis*.

P. 88.—DINIDOR, Latr., 1829, Lap. 1832; type, *maculatus* = *Empicoris*, Leth. and Sev.

P. 235.—DICTYOCORIS, Mayr. = *Dinidor*, Leth. and Sev.

## Vol. II.

P. 30.—METAPODIESSA, n. n. subgen. for *Metapodius*, Stål. *Metapodius* is properly homotypical with *Acanthocephala*, Laporte.

P. 86.—CŒCHRUS, Stål. = *Discogaster*, Leth. and Sev.

P. 86.—DISCOGASTER, Burm. (1835, Herr.-Schäff. 1840) = *Coryzoplatus*, Spin. Type, *rhomboideus*, Burm.

P. 191.—ORTHOEA, Dallas = *Pamera*, Leth. and Sev.

P. 194.—PTOCHIOMERA, Say, 1832. type, *nodosus* = *Plociomera*, Leth. and Sev.

## Vol. III.

P. 93.—PTILOCNEMUS, West. = *Ptilocerus*, Gray = *Maotys*, Am. Serv. Type, *fuscus*, Gray.

P. 93.—PTILOCNEMIDIA, n. n. = *Ptilocnemus*, Am. Serv. Type, *lemur*, Westw.

## Fam. GERRIDÆ.

## EOTRECHUS, gen. nov.

Facies of *Gerris*, Fabr., but distinguished by each tarsus being terminated by two strong curved apical, aroliated claws. Tibiæ cylindrical, not tapering.

## E. KALIDASA, sp. nov.

Dark blackish brown, tinged with fulvous, anterior lobe of pronotum with broad testaceous longitudinal stripe, posterior lobe more or less rufescent. Elytra with fulvous costa and nervures. Legs and antennæ fulvous, femora paler beneath, blackish at apex. Lateral margins of anterior lobe of pronotum widely testaceous. Head beneath fusco-luteous, centrally black. Pleura black. Venter, including ambulacra, fusco-luteous. Rostrum reaching to middle of mesonotum. Abdomen canaliculate beneath; seventh abdominal segment not produced spinosely or even angulate laterally.

♂. Seventh segment beneath apically roundly emarginate.

♀. Seventh segment beneath apically truncate. Long. 10.5 mill., lat. 1.8 mill.

*Hab.* CARIN CHEBA, 900-1000 m. L. Fea, 1889 (Mus. Genoa).

## GERRIS HESIONE, sp. n.

Distinguished from the other American species of *Limnogonus* by much smaller size and proportionately greater width.

Black, base of head medianly, a round spot near anterior margin of pronotum medianly, lateral margins of pronotum, ferruginous; an-

tennæ, intermediate and posterior legs ferruginous, more or less fumate, anterior femora blackish, basally pallid. Elytra olivaceous, fumate, nervures blackish. Beneath covered with silvery grey pubescence. Head (with eyes) two-fifths wider than long, pronotum roundly angulate posteriorly.

♂. Anterior tibiæ curved. Long. (to apex abd.),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

AMERICA: Florida; Darien (collns. Montandon and Kirkaldy).

GERRIS EUPHROSYNE, sp. n.

Belongs to typical subgenus.

Head and pronotum dark ferruginous; a broad central longitudinal stripe and a sublateral stripe on vertex, a narrow median longitudinal stripe and a sublateral stripe (greatly widened inwardly on anterior lobe) on pronotum, blackish, lateral margins of pronotum pale yellowish. Elytra ferruginous-fumate, nervures blackish. Femora pale fulvous, black at apex, longitudinally banded with same colour; tibiæ and tarsi blackish. Sterna black, a sublateral undulate stripe yellowish. Venter fawn-colour, spotted laterally with black, covered (except laterally) with silver-grey pubescence. Above covered with golden yellow pubescence. Long. 9 mill.

AUSTRALIA: Victoria, Alexandra (collns. Montandon and Kirkaldy).

THE CLASSIFICATION OF GRACILARIA AND ALLIED GENERA.

By T. A. CHAPMAN, M.D., F.E.S.

(Continued from p. 88.)

I do not propose to go into detail as to the habits of these larvæ; that would be to write a life-history of each species, since, though there are some small groups of *Gracilaria* and *Lithocolletis* in which one life-history might be written for all the species, altering for each little more than the habitat and food-plant, it is more widely the case that each species has special habits of its own—in its form of mine, in its life out of the mine, in its formation of a cocoon, and so on. There are, nevertheless, things that may be glanced at, as they are probably important as regards classification within the group.

The group being by its pupal characters a high one amongst the Incompleteæ, there is no doubt that it had amongst its not very remote ancestors a form something like *Bucculatrix* in living at first as a leaf-miner, afterwards as an external larva. *Bucculatrix* may have been derived from the same ancestor, retaining a more primitive pupa, but advancing in having a larva in its later stages living externally and exposed. The primitive Gracilarian must have had a mining larva in its early stages; an external but leaf-rolling larva in the later. It must then